

THE CASE OF MOA BARRIOS,

A Spanish American Romance, by Phillip Braggan, a story of intense interest, will be published in Sunday's DISPATCH.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

A Wealthy Widow Forced to Take Refuge With the Family of a Friend.

TO RETAIN HER LIBERTY.

Her Own Son and Half-Sister Trying Their Best.

TO PUT HER IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

They Claim That She Shows Evidence of Being Weak-Minded—Scoundrels Her Money Right and Left on Strangers and Won't Give Any to Her Relations—She Runs Away From a Luxurious Home, Leaving It to the Servants—Her Story a Romantic One—Fearful of Being Incarcerated in an Asylum at the Instance of a Woman Who Was Herself at One Time a Lunatic—Money at the Bottom of All the Trouble.

An interesting and complicated case is to come up in a Philadelphia court to-day. The widow of a late eminent resident of that city is the subject of a romance as well as the victim of considerable trouble. She is at present stopping with a friend, and her half-sister and son ask for a writ of habeas corpus for her surrender, claiming that she is being detained against her will. The defense is that she went to her friends to avoid being placed in an insane asylum by these same relatives.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—To-morrow morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a case will come up of remarkable and intense interest, in which the name and heirs of the late Caleb Cope, one of Philadelphia's most eminent citizens, will figure. It will be in the shape of a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, issued to-day upon Henry Deringer, for the surrender and appearance in court of Mrs. Josephine Porter Cope, the late president of the Philadelphia Savings fund.

The writ was granted upon the allegation of Mrs. George E. Coolidge, Mrs. Cope's sister, and of Porter Cope, her younger son, setting forth that she had been deposed from her home by Mrs. Deringer, and was detained by him at his house, against her will.

CLAIMED TO BE CRAZY. Although the hearing to-morrow will be only to determine whether Mrs. Cope left her home against her will and is under detention, it is possible other matters will grow out of it, and some of Mrs. Cope's relatives do not deny that it is their intention to have her placed under restraint as a person of unsound mind.

The whole proceeding, and the sudden departure of Mrs. Cope from her elegant home, one of the finest in the city, late on Monday night last, grew out of Mrs. Cope's belief in the existence of a conspiracy between her younger son and her sister, and possibly others, to get possession of her property. She so alleges, and so does her eldest son, Caleb F. Cope, who stands by his mother and is with her at the house of the Deringer family, where she claims she fled for protection.

MONEY AT THE BOTTOM. There are questions pending concerning financial matters between Mrs. Cope and her sister, or rather her half-sister, Mrs. Coolidge—her father had different fathers—but not in relation to the Cope estate. When Mrs. Cope's mother died, left her the bulk of her fortune, and she was given a home, if it could possibly be arranged.

It was expected that the estate of Mrs. Cope's father would be settled in a month, and the misunderstandings between the sisters came from questions involved. Mrs. Coolidge alleging particularly that Mrs. Cope was squandering her money by giving it in a weak-minded way to anyone who excited her sympathies. The trouble between mother and son was of a similar character. He claimed that he did not receive as much money as he should, and that it was being frittered away.

A QUIET LITTLE PARTY. On Monday night several of the many friends who were in the habit of coming to Mrs. Cope's house were assembled there, among them Captain Dewey, an old Quaker sea captain and lifelong friend of Caleb Cope; Rev. Mr. McNamara, and Mrs. McNamara, of Millvale, Pa., and Mrs. Henry Deringer. Mrs. Coolidge was also there, and Mrs. Cope's son, Henry, who has been living in the house for some time past, though Mrs. Coolidge lives with her present husband at 2208 North Broad street. There is no doubt at all that most of them were there by design, there being two forces at work, those favorable to Mrs. Cope and anxious to protect her, and those opposed to her. Dr. Frederick P. Henry, who has known Mrs. Cope for many years, though he has never attended her, came in, and in the course of conversation asked Mrs. Cope a number of questions, among them, "Do you remember when Mr. Cope died?" and Mrs. Cope's reply was "That is."

A STRANGE QUESTION. For anyone to ask about a man so well known as Mr. Cope. She also remarked that Dr. Henry was looking at her in a puzzling manner. Mrs. Deringer remarked: "Surely, doctor, you don't think Mrs. Cope is insane?"

This appears to have broken up the conversation. A short time afterward Mrs. Cope went out of the room with Mrs. Deringer. Dr. Henry having meantime taken his departure. No one paid much attention to the incident, and Mrs. Deringer remained with the others for nearly an hour talking.

It was about 11 o'clock when Mrs. Cope, wearing a dark gown and headpiece which, with her classical and pale face, partly gray hair, combed straight, gave her a Marie Antoinette-like appearance, left the room. When search came to be made for her it was discovered that she was not in the house,

HAD TO GO AROUND.

Sequel to an Incident of the Cleveland Harvest Campaign—One of Quaker's \$9,000 Rewards for Detection of False Registration Gets People in Trouble.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 7.—Detective Cornelius Leary, of the Madison street station, was on trial before the police commission to-day on a charge of accepting \$400 from John Broderick, an undertaker. Broderick is the election inspector who got Matt Quay's \$2,000 reward for detecting a case of illegal registration in October, 1888. Leary made the arrest. Broderick testified that after he got the \$2,000 Leary said it ought to have been paid to him. He agreed to give Leary \$400. Soon afterward Leary called on him again and said to him: "What good is \$400? I've got to do with my Captain (Captain Garland), and make good at headquarters."

"He took his umbrella at me," said Broderick, "and said: 'I'm going to get the full amount, and don't you forget it.' Broderick's lawyer, John J. Collins, said that he offered Leary a check for \$400, but Leary refused to take it, and that was all in a false position." Collins therefore paid in cash. Then Leary said that he must have \$200 more for the Captain, and that subsequently Leary demanded the full amount, remarking that there would be a little left for him "after it went through headquarters."

Leary said in his defense that he never received anything from Broderick or Collins. He made the arrest and secured the conviction of the person who illegally registered, and he considered that he was entitled to the reward. He said that he was called to the police board, and received a note of introduction to the Republican committee having charge of the reward. Mr. French told him if he got the reward to bring it to headquarters, and that was all he had to do. The full board will decide the case.

Leary said that when he found that Broderick had taken out of the reward he asked Broderick how he got the money. Broderick said "Well, I got it." He went to Collins, who told him that he had got his percentage out of it, and that was all he had to do. The full board will decide the case.

NO SIGN OF ANY DERANGEMENT. To-night, she has long been in poor health, and excitement and emotion have more effect upon her than on a stronger person, but the only impression made by her upon a stranger is that of a refined and highly strung nervous woman, with a very delicate physique.

Dr. Henry, in the course of conversation to-night, declared that he could not call Mrs. Cope insane. Neither could he say she was sane. Her sanity has been impugned, and it was a question to be determined. Caleb F. Cope, her eldest son, said: "My mother is the same as I am. I know her better than anyone else. She has suffered grief enough to set any woman mad. Her mother died not long ago, and now my brother has turned her out of the most comfortable home she ever had. I wish it to be distinctly understood as coming from me, that my mother is as sound in mind as you or I, and did perfectly right in coming here for the protection of Mr. and Mrs. Deringer, her friends."

COLLEGE CALLOUS DERINGER. Colored Callous Deringer, the father of Henry Deringer and the head of the family to whom Mrs. Cope has fled, is a descendant of the Deringer of pistol fame. He said: "There was a deep-laid conspiracy in this. Edward Pink, a son of Dr. Henry, was there for the purpose, and as we understand it, she was to have been taken in a closed carriage on Monday night, when she fled the house, and her son and Dr. Henry were there for the purpose. The acquaintance of my son and his wife with Mrs. Cope was entirely accidental. My son and Mrs. Coolidge were both at Atlantic City."

DURING THE DREAFFUL STORM. And my son, hearing that Mrs. Cope had received some message from her half-sister, went down there to inquire, and at her request he took Mrs. Deringer to call on Mrs. Fine, who was the return of Mrs. Henry Deringer, upon whom the writ was served, said as he held it in his hand, his home to-night. It was a Monday night, and Mrs. Cope was there. She comes here of her own free will, and not with me, as the guard of my wife. I of course assured her that she would be safe. Quaker Aristides Welsh and other men of that character—old friends of Mr. Cope—will change her to the house of Mr. Cope. I will hand her over to the trust company that has charge of her own estate. The Cope property is, I believe, in the hands of Mr. St. John, of Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Coolidge, who is a very striking looking woman, was seen at the Cope mansion, of which she is in charge. "My son and I," she said, "were there. She takes up with all sorts of people, brings queer people into her house, and lets them stay there, and has been."

OVER THE MONEY AWAY. On Monday night several of the many friends who were in the habit of coming to Mrs. Cope's house were assembled there, among them Captain Dewey, an old Quaker sea captain and lifelong friend of Caleb Cope; Rev. Mr. McNamara, and Mrs. McNamara, of Millvale, Pa., and Mrs. Henry Deringer. Mrs. Coolidge was also there, and Mrs. Cope's son, Henry, who has been living in the house for some time past, though Mrs. Coolidge lives with her present husband at 2208 North Broad street. There is no doubt at all that most of them were there by design, there being two forces at work, those favorable to Mrs. Cope and anxious to protect her, and those opposed to her. Dr. Frederick P. Henry, who has known Mrs. Cope for many years, though he has never attended her, came in, and in the course of conversation asked Mrs. Cope a number of questions, among them, "Do you remember when Mr. Cope died?" and Mrs. Cope's reply was "That is."

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HARRISON IS BLAMED

By Many of Foraker's Friends in Ohio for the Governor's Defeat.

JEALOUS RIVALS ALSO ABRAIGNED

For Their Lukewarmness or Open or Secret Knifing of the Leader.

ALL OF THEM WILL BE REMEMBERED.

Senator Sherman the Only One Who is Not Placed Under the Ban.

While Governor Foraker is rather reticent as to the causes of his defeat, his friends do not hesitate to blame the administration and several prominent Ohio Republicans for the disaster. The Governor, however, is also reported as quietly getting ready to repay the obligations under which some of his jealous party rivals have placed him.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) COLUMBUS, November 7.—Governor Foraker calmly, politely and firmly refuses to indulge in personalities or to blame anyone for his defeat. "It would hardly be becoming in me," he said, "to blame any persons for the result. I am defeated, and have congratulated Mr. Campbell. I am disappointed, because I had hoped for a better result, but I am not going to Cincinnati to look for a complaint of anyone's conduct, and beg to be excused from saying anything more about it."

Although Governor Foraker refused to go into personalities, he was willing to assign general and local causes for his defeat, and of them said the following to-day: "I appear from the various parties, and feel confident that the balance of the State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Of course, under the circumstances, with the combination against me of the liquor dealers, saloon keepers and other violators of the law, added to the opposition of the Republicans who took sides against me on personal grounds and on account of the third-termism."

A DIFFERENT RESULT could not have been expected. In addition to what I have mentioned, we had a right to expect Republican gain and support in districts where there heavy Republican losses. While I feel my defeat, I assure you that I am not cast down, but of course I regret the result. I feel my party confident that the Republicans who have seen fit to place the Democratic party in power and vindicate the election of Henry B. Hayes, will not fail to make the most of the expiration of the Democratic administration, have ample time and occasion to appreciate their mistake."

But if Governor Foraker will not enter into the details of his defeat, and recommendations to Ohio Republicans at this time, there are many of his friends who are less judicious and more violent. They openly declare that no man in Ohio has ever suffered as much from treachery as Foraker. They roundly curse General Grosvenor, General Kennedy, Major Butler, and some extend the condemnation to Major McKinley. Upon the first two named the burden of their criticism has fallen because both are

KNOWN TO HAVE KNIPPED FORAKER off the stump and upon every occasion where their words would not reach the public.

Foraker's friends are more kindly disposed to Senator Sherman, at this time, than to any other prominent Republican in Ohio. They report that he was the only one who declared that no man in Ohio has ever suffered as much from treachery as Foraker, and that he was not a knifer.

There is no question about the attitude of Foraker Republicans toward the administration at Washington. No pretense of concealment is made in regard to the disgust of many of them at the conduct of the President. One of Governor Foraker's friends said to-day: "It is a notorious fact that Foraker could not even secure the appointment of a single man to the cabinet. They wouldn't give him any support whatever, and as a consequence Harrison can be blamed for some of this. Of course, Sherman would not be so sure of securing patronage, but that does not relieve the administration. If they had given Foraker half a chance, the anti-third term Republicans would not have been so rabid."

ALL CRITICISM HARRISON. This gentleman seems to express the feelings of nearly all the others, because all talk alike, and unite in criticizing the administration and Republican leaders. No one here is willing to take the blame for the man who contributed to the Republican disaster. Foraker's friends declare in public that they will "get even" with the administration, and they will predict complete demoralization of the party until the feud is ended. To illustrate this feeling, there can be quoted an expression attributed to Governor Foraker by an Ohio Democratic paper. The remark is said to have been made to Stephen A. Douglas, Jr. He is reported to have said: "It is a dangerous thing for party men to have the ticket of their own party, but since some eminent Republicans have seen fit to inaugurate"

THAT DANGEROUS CUSTOM, perhaps I, too, may be able to follow in their footsteps, and without being considered a traitor to my party."

On the other hand, Foraker's enemies accuse him of dragging down the whole ticket, and of being a traitor to his party. The latest returns available show that the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, probably lost by a small plurality. Foraker's running mate, Lamson, will possibly crawl in by a few votes. The General Assembly is undoubtedly Democratic by a majority of ten or fifteen. Governor Foraker looked this and pale, as a result of his recent illness and the strain of the election.

The following was given out from Republican headquarters at 10 o'clock to-night: "We now have returns from the entire State showing the election of Judge Dickman, Attorney General, State Commissioner, John J. Hahn, School Commissioner, John Hancock, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, all of whom are Republicans. The returns show that the Republican ticket, ranging from 2,600 to 3,000. We believe Lamson's defeat was due to the fact that he was not a native-born citizen, and that his name was not known in the State. The depth of snow is now not less than 20 inches on a level, and in many places it has drifted seven feet high."

FIVE WOMEN ARE KNOWN TO BE FROZEN to death—Henry Miller, John Martin, Chas. Jolly and two unknown. Two Mexican sheep herders have been found frozen to death. Two men coming in this morning report the drifts in some places 7 and 8 feet high, in which there are hundreds of dead stock, many with only the head and horns above the snow.

A SOUTHERN ORETELLO.

Jealousy Was the Cause of Another Horrid Murder in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 7.—Albert Mares cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, in the outskirts of Savannah, early this morning. The woman instantly expired. The cause was jealousy. Mrs. Mares, having been courted by a young man, the murderer was not yet captured.

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A CRUMB OF COMFORT

For Senator Allison, Even if He Should Lose His Present Seat.

A BETTER SHOW FOR PRESIDENT

Looms Up Before Him, as the Result of Tuesday's Election in Iowa.

HARRISON COUNTED OUT OF THE RACE.

And All of His Candidates Too Jealous of Each Other for Any Use.

Senator Allison is regarded by his friends as a strong Presidential possibility in 1892. His chances for the Republican nomination are regarded as greatly improved by the result of the election in Iowa. With Iowa a doubtful State, Harrison out of the race, and all the Ohio candidates out of the way, Allison is considered very well at the front.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, November 7.—Less regret is expressed here on account of the loss of the Ohio Governorship and of the possibility of the transfer of Iowa to the Democratic column than on account of the prospect of the loss of Senator Allison to the Senate, as if the Legislature elected Tuesday prove to be Democratic on joint ballot, it will elect a Democratic successor to Allison. Beside being one of the ablest and most industrious members of the Senate, Allison is so genial in a social way, pleasing to look upon, and surrounds himself with so fine an atmosphere of good fellowship that his absence from the Senate would be almost any other member of the body.

HIS GREAT TARIFF WORK. As the Chairman of the sub-committee of the last Committee on Finance, which had charge of the construction of what is known as the Senate tariff bill, Mr. Allison performed an immense amount of labor, and to him and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is due the credit of nearly the entire work of drafting what is said by protectionists to be the most perfect revenue bill ever formed. In the discussion that followed the introduction of the bill, Senator Allison was the one Republican member who never stumbled in his analysis of it. He had a good argument for every section, paragraph and item, and in his always pleasant and temperate way met successfully every criticism.

Secret for the Senator's possible retirement is somewhat modified, however, by the argument that Democratic success in Iowa and election of a Democratic successor to Allison will make the Senator one of the most formidable candidates of the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1892. The strong and fatal argument against his nomination last year at Chicago was the fact that he was a citizen of a State that was invincibly Republican, and therefore that his nomination would be of no benefit to the party.

No necessity to quarrel. In point of locality to excite local State pride and enthusiasm. It is the opinion of many here who remember the great popularity of Allison among the delegates to the Chicago Convention, and the intense enthusiasm of those delegates, that the bitterness felt by his faction toward both Sherman and McKinley, it is thought, will render it emphatically bad politics to nominate either of them. The delegates are looked upon by all as finally retired as a Presidential candidate. President Harrison is not viewed as a possibility for a second time, and the delegates are not expected to nominate any Allison will have no opponent who could be called formidable, either in point of ability, experience, locality or popularity.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION. End of a Short Strike of Freight Trainmen at Evansville, Ind., November 7.—The strike of the freight conductors and brakemen, which was initiated yesterday, and which had fair to assume immense proportions, was settled to-day, both sides making concessions.

Descriptive Jackson and Callahan were detailed on the case, to-night, looking for the runaway at Fifteenth and Race streets, at the home of Morris's parents, where a bright-faced lad, was with his mother. He was employed as a cash boy in a store here, and his earnings contributed a support for his mother's support.

BOTH mother and son were arrested and locked up on a general charge of suspicion, while a telegram was sent to Mr. Frisbee notifying him of his wife's arrest. The boy will be returned home on a bright-faced lad, was with his mother. He was employed as a cash boy in a store here, and his earnings contributed a support for his mother's support.

A SAD FALL FROM GRACE. San Jose's Western Side Partner in Jail for Robbing a Railroad Company. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) SACRAMENTO, CAL., November 7.—Frank J. Lee, who accompanied San Jose, the rival, to this city last winter, as private secretary, is now locked up in the city prison on a charge of burglary. On Tuesday he introduced himself to Ticket Agent Thompson, at the Southern Pacific Company's station, as the agent of a prominent railroad official, and was invited into the office. While the agent was not looking, Lee stole a quantity of railroad tickets, which he had forced the agent to sign at that place this morning.

The tickets were found in Lee's possession, and also a letter of introduction, to which he had forced the agent to sign at that place this morning.

A SAMOAN VICTIM BURIED ON LAND. Captain Schoonmaker Finds His Grave in Witikere Cemetery.

KINGSTON, N. Y., November 7.—The body of Captain C. Marcus Schoonmaker, who lost his life in the hurricane at Samoa, was interred to-day in the family plot at Witikere Cemetery. Brief services, attended only by immediate relatives, were held. Lieutenant Coffin, who was executive officer of the Yandall, was present.

FORAKER'S WIFE ELECTED. With Other Ladies, She Takes Office in a Woman's Society.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 7.—The convention of the Woman's Home Missionary Society finally adjourned at noon to-day. Mrs. John Davis, of Cincinnati, was elected President to succeed the late Lucy Webb Hayes. The other general officers were re-elected. Two new members of the Board of Managers elected Mrs. Governor Foraker and Mrs. L. D. Jones, of Ohio. The list of honorary vice presidents is increased by the names of Mrs. General Kirk, Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President Hayes, and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Detroit.

A New Prohibition Idea. TOPEKA, KAN., November 7.—A call signed by the different temperance societies of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota for a convention to be held in Omaha December 18, for the purpose of uniting the States named into a central prohibition organization has been issued.

HE CUT TO

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